

PUBLIC



LEDGER

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914.

ONE COPY—ONE CENT.



The Condition.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going a-swimming, sir," she said.
"And may I go with you, my pretty maid?"
"If you ask my husband, sir," she said.

REPORT OF SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AUGUST 9.

Forest Avenue M. E.	51
Second M. E. South	47
Central Presbyterian	45
First Christian	113
First Baptist	92
First Presbyterian	61
Third Street M. E.	87
First M. E. South	56
Mission	28
TOTAL	583
Total August 2.....	599

No services were held yesterday at the Episcopal church on account of repairs and improvements being made in the church.

LITTLE JANET ROSE BENN BAPTIZED.

The Union service last night at the Central Presbyterian church was well attended. Janet Rose, the infant daughter of Rev. and Mrs. R. L. Benn was baptized by the Rev. John Barbour. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Literal. The choir sang a very touching chorus. The next union service will be at the Third Street M. E. Church.

GOOD RAIN SUNDAY MORNING.

This drought scorched section of the Ohio Valley was visited by several weeks' rainfall Sunday morning. It helped some, but a blight has already been put on corn and tobacco and there won't be over half a crop.

Col. H. Duke Watson, of the county returned home last night after a week's visit to Oklahoma and the Indian Territory where he was inspecting his oil property holdings.

At Georgetown this week Watson & Simpson received a shipment of 520 stock ewes from Richmond that cost them \$5.25 per head.

Miss Sudie Shephard is in the city today attending the millinery openings.

Strange chickens often roost in family trees.



BUGGIES, RUNABOUTS, DRIVING WAGONS

Too many of them
Must be turned into Money at once.

Here's a chance to get a buggy at your own price.

MIKE BROWN,

THE
SQUARE DEAL MAN.

Miss Louise Hains of Cincinnati spent yesterday in this city the guest of Miss Salma Bendel.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Greenlee spent three days last week at the Lexington Blue Grass Fair.

LUNCHEON SPECIALTIES

You will find HERE more nice things to make your Picnic Lunch appetizing and wholesome than anywhere.

If you are going to take an outing, we will be glad to have you call.



Mr. J. C. Rogers left yesterday for Michigan.

Miss Sudie Shephard has returned from St. Louis.

Mr. R. A. Carr, Jr., is a visitor in Cincinnati today.

Mr. Ben B. Poyntz returned home last night from a visit to Indianapolis.

Mr. Ed Griffith, one of Germantown's successful farmers was in Maysville Saturday on business.

Mr. William Trout of D. Hechinger & Co.'s Store left yesterday for a two weeks' sojourn at Leland, Mich.

Mr. Gordon Ashbury, one of Fern Leaf's progressive farmers was a busi ness visitor in Maysville Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. O'Donnell and son, Master Jack, who have been spending a week in St. Paul, Minn., returned home last night.

Miss Anna German has returned to her home in Ripley after spending a few days with Miss Elizabeth Childs in West Second street.

Mr. Thomas K. Proctor and daughter, Mrs. Walker Baughman and her son Harry Linden are visiting Mr. Thomas K. Proctor, Jr., at Indianapolis.

Master James January, the DeNuzie's accommodating clerk returned home Saturday from a vacation spent with friends and relatives in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Middleman left Saturday for an extensive visit to many cities in Ohio, including Portsmouth, Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Miss Elizabeth Reed, who has been enjoying her vacation in the Lake region for several weeks is again back at her desk in the First National Bank.

Miss Katie Hanley of Market street, left Saturday to join her friend, Miss Fitch, and party for a trip to Niagara Falls, Toronto, Canada, and other points of interest.

Mrs. H. L. Walsh and daughter, Miss Elizabeth, are visiting friends in Dayton, Ky., Mr. Walsh returning home last evening from Dayton, where he visited his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Collins and their two daughters, Misses Charlotte and Mary, of College Hill, Cincinnati met up to this city Saturday for a three days' visit with friends and relatives.

WARRING MILLIONS

Gathering For the Most Titanic Battle in the World's History

City of Liege Falls Into German Hands at Fearful Cost

Furious Enthusiasm of Combatants Makes Desperate Fighting

KAISER FACES AWFUL FUTURE IF HE LOSES

Liege Finally Falls Before German Guns.

London, England, August 10, 3:15 a.m.—It was admitted at Brussels this morning that Liege had been occupied by the Germans.

A wounded Belgian was asked how the Germans had fared and replied in one word: "Annihilated."

Cholera Among Servian-Austrians.

Rome, August 8.—Word is received from the front of cases of cholera among the Servian and Austrian troops

Powder Makers Predict War Will Be Short One.

(Philadelphia Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.)

A general war in Europe could not last six months, high officials of the E. I. duPont de Nemours Powder company declared today. The war will be a "smokeless powder war," the first great war in which explosive has been used, they said, and for this reason a prolonged conflict is an impossibility.

Miss Katie Hanley of Market street, left Saturday to join her friend, Miss Fitch, and party for a trip to Niagara Falls, Toronto, Canada, and other points of interest.

Paris, France, August 9.—The military critic of the Journal des Debats considers the report from Rome that Emperor William has left Berlin to join the general staff of the army on the Alsatian frontier to indicate that the Germans are ready to engage the French in great force and that a general engagement is impending.

It was reported today that Austria was sending her Fifteenth Army Corps across Germany to the French frontier. This corps is composed of Siavas, who, it was said, might not be dependable in action against Russia. The Austrian ambassador was asked to make a declaration of Austria's intentions.

An official statement issued tonight says that the Germans are waiting before Liege for reinforcements with which they may flank the Belgian position, probably toward Huy to the south of Liege on the route to Namur. Huy is defended by a single force which is well armed and situated on the right bank of the river Meuse. The fort dominates the town of Huy and commands the roads to Namur and Liege.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says that the Germans continue to issue affirmations that they have captured Liege.

Belgians Still Hold Liege Forts.

Confirmation of the report that Liege had been taken by the Germans apparently was given by dispatches sent out of Berlin today although advices from Belgian, French and British sources maintained that the forts still were in the hands of King Albert's men. It was asserted in these dispatches that, although the city was invested, "there has been no serious occupation of the town by Germans."

An official dispatch issued by the Belgian general staff said the advance of the German troops was being pushed back and the Germans offensive movement had ceased.

A junction of Belgian, British and French troops in Belgium is reported to have been effected, and a clash between German and French cavalry south of Namur is said to have taken place.

Germans Will Use Portable Incinerators To Burn Dead.

New York, August 9.—Portable incinerators, to be used for the cremation of the dead on the battlefield, are to be used by the Germans in the present war, according to word received by Dr. Hugo Erichson, of Detroit, president of the Cremation Society of America.

Rome, Italy, August 9.—Germany and Austria threaten Italy with the declaration that if the latter persists in its stand of neutrality they will consider themselves free to declare war and Austria will invade Venetia and Lombardy.

London, England, August 9.—Dispatches from Brussels say that at noon Saturday communication with Liege was cut off. It was impossible to communicate as far as Tongres, eleven miles to the northwest.

(Continued on fourth page.)

MARRIED SATURDAY EVENING

Rev. A. F. Stahl Unites Mr. Roy Hutchinson and Miss Lena Breeze.

On Saturday evening at 8 o'clock Ed ward Roy Hutchinson and Miss Lena Breeze of Wood street were quietly married at the Christian parsonage by Rev. A. F. Stahl in the presence of several relatives and close friends.

The bride is the youngest daughter of Henry Breeze and is popular among her large circle of acquaintances.

Mr. Hutchinson is the son of C. W. Hutchinson of East Second street. He has already furnished his home at 1026 Forest avenue, where these young people are "at home" to their many friends.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE LEDGER.

The silver belt buckle, advertised in the "lost" column of The Ledger, was returned to the owner by whom it is much valued as a keepsake, by a colored teamster who picked it up a few minutes after its loss. But the honest fellow remarked that he would never know who it belonged to if "Miss" hadn't sent it in The Ledger.

Advertise in The Ledger.

HOLDING BACK HOGS.

East St. Louis, August 8.—The record price for hogs for the year was reached here today when \$9.90 a hundred was bid. This was an increase of \$1.30 since Tuesday. Light shipments the last few days and an expected demand from European Governments are given as the reason for the rise.

COUNTY COURT.

On Saturday, U. G. Bailey was appointed executor of Charles Atherton deceased.

The passage of the amendment to the Panama Canal Act admitting to American register certain foreign built ships was prevented by the lack of a quorum, but it is expected that it will be adopted today.

Commissioners from renewal premiums on insurance must be included in the income tax reports, according to the decision of Secretary McAdoo.

WALL PAPER, RUGS AND PAINT AT HEN DRICKSON'S.

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THE PUBLIC LEDGER

DAILY—EXCEPT SUNDAY, FOURTH OF JULY, THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS.

A. F. CURRAN, ----- Editor and Publisher.

Local and Long Distance Telephone No. 40. | OFFICE—PUBLIC LEDGER BUILDING, MARYSVILLE, KY.

Entered at the Maysville, Ky. Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—BY MAIL.

One Year \$1.00
Six Months \$0.50
Three Months \$0.25

DELIVERED BY CARRIER,
For Month Payable to Collector at end of Month. 35 Cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS CASH IN ADVANCE.

The Manchester (Eng.) Courier in its comment on the condition of the Nottingham lace industry, which, it claims, is generally speaking, very quiet, says that "the American orders for flounceings and other goods affords some amount of employment in the Levers lace trade." If the Wilson-Underwood tariff had reduced the duties on laces as much as it did the rates on imports of cotton and woolen goods there would be still more rejoicing in Nottingham over "American orders for flounceings and other goods." The low duties on cotton and woolen cloths have enabled England to double its exports to the United States of cotton cloths and to quadruple its exports of woolen cloths.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, after reviewing the strike trouble in Colorado, has reached this conclusion: "It is clear enough that the only real point in the labor trouble is the recognition of the union. Thus it is much the same as at Calumet. The companies in Colorado have not been minded to discriminate against the union, but neither would they discriminate against the non-union men. In other words, they have stood for the principle of the open shop and the right of every man to work without a permit from anybody. That is a principle worth standing for and will be so long as this is a free country."

"Periods such as we have been passing through," said Stuart W. Cramer, at the annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, "are hard and wearing, but the process is a natural one. It is a well-known principle of biology that 'A live thing is distinguished from a dead thing by the multiplicity of the changes at any moment taking place in it.' It is certainly reassuring that we must be very much alive, indeed, at this time if the changes in the conditions of our business during the past few years indicate anything; we seem to have had everything except increases in the prices of our product."

Ex-Congressman Charles Mathews referring to business conditions in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, said: "We are feeling the depression very seriously here. The Standard Steel Car Company, which employed 1,100 men a year ago, will not build another car this summer. The tinplate mills, which a year ago gave employment on full time to nearly 6,000 men, are running on two-thirds time. The Pennsylvania Engineering Works are employing one-third of the force of a year ago and only working five days a week. And that sort of thing exists in the whole valley."

The San Francisco Chronicle asks: "Are the American people such unspeakable asses as to undertake to build and maintain a canal for almost the exclusive use of other nations in addition to policing Mexico and Central America for the benefit of European manufacturers? And are we, as Senator Bradley of Kentucky declares, surrendering our sovereignty of the canal to Great Britain to pay that country for sitting still and saying nothing while we muddle in Mexico? We need less 'idealism' in the White House and more hard common sense."

According to N. G. Simonds, treasurer of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, whose local plant of five mills was destroyed in the Salem fire, at least 1,500 looms are expected to be in commission again within six months. It is hoped to rebuild at least one mill this year. The company will replace with fire-proof buildings its tenements that accommodated 600 families. Before the fire 1,500 operatives were employed, and the weekly pay-roll was \$45,000.

Exports of raw cotton from the United States in the fiscal year 1914 were valued at \$610,000,000, exceeding the former high record of 1911 by \$25,000,000.

That the passage of coastwise vessels through the Panama Canal free of toll is a subsidy, is the excuse of Senator Chilton of West Virginia and other Democrats for violating the Democratic platform and voting to repeal the exemption law. But the passage of such vessels free through the "Soe" canal and other government waterways that have cost the government \$300,000,000 more than the Panama Canal is not, in their perverted view, a subsidy. That kind of reasoning may satisfy an elastic conscience, but it will not fool the voters. The tolls advocates should be honest with themselves, and not try to fool the people by such arguments for compliance with the British demand.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun reports that unless conditions change for the better, the administration will be obliged in less than a year to revise the tariff, or else to issue bonds to help meet the current expenses of government. The failure of the income tax to yield much more than half of the amount expected for it; the inability of the Democratic administration to effect any economies in federal expenditures and the general business depression are the reasons assigned for this prediction.

The following is, in part, the platform adopted by the New York State Socialists, in convention at Rochester: "Woman suffrage and the right of every inhabitant to suffrage after one year's residence in this country and the declaration of his intention to become a citizen." "Abolition of the power of the judiciary to declare laws unconstitutional." "Adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall, including the recall of judges." "Abolition of the Senate and Governor's power of veto."

There seems to be no let-up to Governmental extravagance and waste. A new law requires the War Department to have certain advance work done at Government plants, regardless of cost. It is stated that work thus performed costs at least 25 per cent. more than it would be done by private firms under contract; and while a private plant was ready to furnish the material in 98 days, the Government plant could not complete the work in less than fifteen months.

The latest proposition to reduce the volume of business in this country is contained in an amendment to the trade commission bill, offered by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, which would place an arbitrary legal limit on the amount of capital allowed in a single corporation engaged in any particular line of business.

RAKINGS

THE DAILY NOVELETTE.

Marriage Shoals.
French folks they were,
And lived in France;
They liked the opera,
Cafes and dance.

(Translated from the French.)

She was listening, for he was talking.

"My dear wife," he was saying, "you will be obliged to hear bad news sooner or later, so I may as well tell you now. Ah, you poor woman! Disabillie! It seems your lot in life to suffer."

"Gaston!" she cried. "What is it? Pour l'amour de Dieu, what is it?"

"I am about to elope with Felice, the maid," he explained. "It is my duty to tell you. My life with you is too slow. My poor wife! What the heck are you doing, laughing?"

She was.
"It was a laugh of relief," she explained. "I, too, am about to elope—with Jacques, the janitor. We are affinities, we discovered the other night. I am so glad you told me about Felice, for I felt it was my duty to tell you about Jacques. You are not the proper mate for me. You are too fat and you drink soup too eloquently."

"False!" he shrieked. "False one!"

And he handed her an uppercut that made her so mad she sued him for divorce on the ground of cruelty, and while they were fighting it out in court Felice ran away with Jacques, so they kissed and made up just as the Judge was stooping to hand down a decree of divorce, and now you may find them still living contentedly on the Rue de Slathers.—Louisville Times.

The nominations of Paul M. Warburg and Frederic A. Delano as members of the Federal Reserve Board were confirmed yesterday by the Senate after a sharp five hours' debate.

In communities large enough to support more than one newspaper there are always two sides to a question.

Audubon Water!

NATURE'S GREATEST HEALTH DRINK
For Sale By
GORDON SMOOTH.

Orders filled promptly. Phone 3 and 51.

COUGHLIN & CO.

Livery, Feed
and Sales Stable
Undertakers, Embalmers
Automobiles for Hire.
Phone 31.

Fresh Meats

W. A. Wood & Bro.
Market Street, MARYSVILLE, KY.
All kinds of Fresh Meats. Cash paid for
butchers' stock, hides and tallow.

Only a strong-minded woman can
convince herself that she is homely.

OUR CITIZEN'S DEMAND

Fully Compiled With A Maysville Resident Furnished It.

Allen—Scottsville, Sept. 10-12.
Anderson—Lawrenceburg, Aug. 18-21.
Barren—Glasgow, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.
Boone—Florence, Aug. 26-29.
Boyle—Perryville, Aug. 12-14.
Breckinridge — Hardinsburg, Aug. 18-20.
Bullitt—Shepherdsville, Aug. 18-21.
Calloway—Murray, Oct. 7-10.
Campbell—Alexandria, Sept. 1-5.
Tri-County Fair, Carroll, Gallatin, Christian—Hopkinsville, Sept. 29 to Oct. 3.
Cumberland—Burkesville, Aug. 11-14.
Fleming—Ewing, Aug. 20-22.
Franklin—Frankfort, Sept. 1-4.
Fulton—Fulton, Sept. 1-5.
Graves—Mayfield, Aug. 26-29.
Grayson—Leitchfield, Aug. 11-14.
Hardin—Elizabeth, Aug. 25-27.
Hart—Horse Cave, Sept. 23-26.
Henry—Eminence, Aug. 18-21.
Jefferson—Buechel, Aug. 12-15.
Jessamine—Nicholasville, Aug. 25-27.
Knox—Barbourville, Sept. 24.
Larue—Hodgenville, Sept. 8-10.
Laurel—London, Aug. 25-28.
Lewis—Vanceburg, Aug. 12-15.
Lincoln—Stanford, Aug. 19-21.
Germantown, Aug. 26-29.
Madison—Berea, July 29-31.
McCracken—Paducah, Oct. 6-9.
Monroe—Tompkinsville, Sept. 2-6.
Nelson—Bardstown, Sept. 2-5.
Pendleton—Falmouth, Sept. 9-12.
Pulaski—Somerset, Sept. 1-4.
Rockcastle—Brookhead, Aug. 12-14.
State Fair—Louisville, Sept. 14-19.
Shelby—Shelbyville, Aug. 26-28.
Simpson—Franklin, Sept. 3-5.
Todd—Elkton, Oct. 1-3.
Webster—Providence, Aug. 11-15.

Oho—Aberdeen, Sept. 30 to Oct. 2.
Carthage, August 12 to 15.
Owensborough, August 18 to 21.
Mt. Vernon, August 18 to 21.
Proctorsville, August 25 to 28.
Blanchester, August 26 to 28.
Greenville, Aug. 24 to 28.
Kenton—August 22 to 28.
Ohio State—Columbus, Aug. 31 to Sept. 4.
Napoleon, Sept. 1 to 4.
Marietta, Sept. 2 to 4.
Dayton, Sept. 7 to 11.
Toledo, Sept. 7 to 12.
West Union, Sept. 8 to 11.
Lima, Sept. 29 to October 2.
Lebanon, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
Georgetown, Oct. 6 to 9.
Hamilton, October 6 to 9.
Rainsboro, October 6 to 9.
Wooster—Oct. 6 to 9.
Lancaster, October 14 to 17.

Mary—A skirt that you can read through costs more than a heavy, opaque one. The girls can't use Economy as an excuse for wearing transparent limb drapery.

A man considers his shopping satisfactory if it results in the purchase of a hat that makes him look worse.

No woman over forty can repay the obligation she owes to the dotted veil.

Missouri pays her teachers an average of \$37 per month.

CUT PRICE SALE NO. 5

At the New York Store August 8th

Also a New Line of Fall Hats Just In. See Them. They Are the Correct Styles

10 GREAT SPECIALS

Special No. 1—Ladies' Muslin Underskirts 40c and 60c.

Special No. 2—Ladies' Vest with tape 5c.

Special No. 3—Children's White Dresses 25c and 40c.

Special No. 4—Ladies' new Waist just in from New York, 40c, 70c, and 98c.

Special No. 5—Ladies' New Fall Hats 30c.

Special No. 6—Choice of Lawns in the house 10c yard.

Special No. 7—Ladies' \$2 Gowns, Skirts, and Princess Slips 89c.

Special No. 8—Ladies' Pique Skirts with Tunic 98c.

Special No. 9—Ladies' Sample Skirts half former price—good values.

Special No. 10—Another lot of Ladies' \$1.25 Dresses 60c.

NEW YORK STORE S. STRAUS,
Proprietor

We Save You Money; We Want Your Trade

We sell goods at lowest prices consistent with quality.

We carry a full line of furniture and bedding.

McILVAIN, HUMPHREYS & KNOX,

Funeral Directors and Embalmers.
Furniture Dealers.

207 Sutton Street. Phone 250. Maysville, Ky.

APPEAL

Desiring to close up the present business as soon as possible, we must insist that all those indebted to the firm to call and settle. Any one having accounts against us will present same for settlement.

RAINS BROS.

PHONE 191

FOR SALE!

We have for sale the home of Mrs. H. C. Smith on East Fifth street. This is a two-story seven-room house in good repair, with water and gas in the house. There are two lots that go with the house. These lots runs from Fifth back to Sixth street. We do not hesitate to say that this is a very cheap place at the price asked for it, and if you are looking for a medium priced home we don't think this one can be duplicated in our city at the price asked—\$1,850.00.

Thos L. Ewan & Co.

REAL ESTATE
AND
LOAN AGENTS
FARMERS AND
TRADESMEN'S BANK.
MARYSVILLE, KY.

CHAS. W. TRAXEL & CO.
PHONE 395.

AND

Wedding Presents!

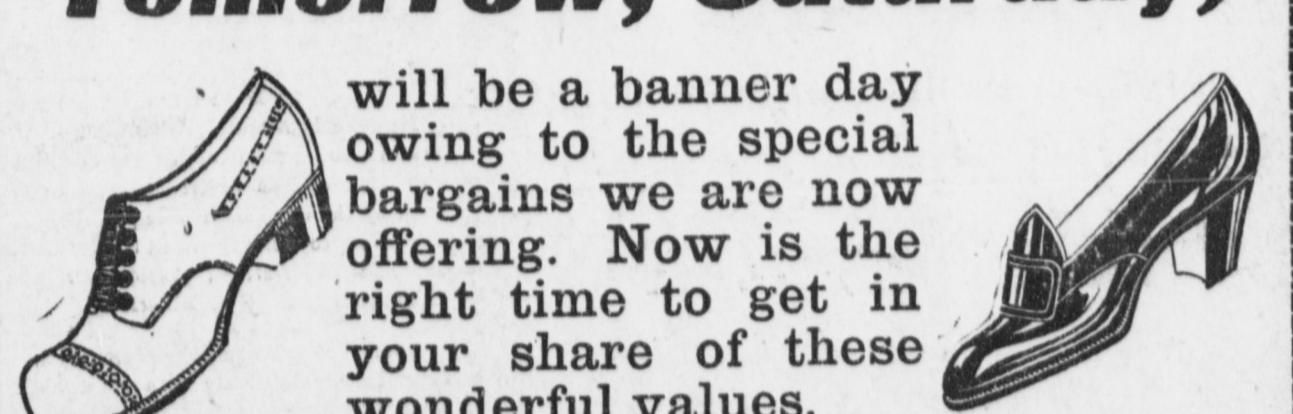
Our stock consists of the most elaborate assortment of exquisite articles. Your inspection is solicited. :::::

The Fourth Week of Our Great Cash-Raising and Clearance Sale BRINGS FORTH BETTER AND MORE ATTRACTIVE VALUES Down Go the Prices

We have marked down all remaining summer footwear at prices that will insure quick selling.

Tomorrow, Saturday,

will be a banner day owing to the special bargains we are now offering. Now is the right time to get in your share of these wonderful values.



We have plenty of bargains for everybody.

DAN COHEN
INC.

SUMMER REDUCTIONS ON ALL FANCY WORSTED AND CASSIMERE SUITS.

All \$25.00 Suits Now \$18.75
All \$22.50 Suits Now \$16.50
All \$20.00 Suits Now \$15.00
All \$18.00 Suits Now \$12.50
All \$15.00 Suits Now \$10.50
All \$12.50 Suits Now \$8.75

Geo. H. Frank & Co.
Maysville's Foremost Clothiers.

GEM TODAY! PERFORMANCES START DAILY AT 1 P. M.

BASEBALL RESULTS

GAMES TODAY.

Ohio State League
Portsmouth at Lexington.
Chillicothe at Charleston.
National League
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
American League
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Ohio State League
Lexington, 6; Portsmouth, 2.
Charleston, 7; Chillicothe, 2.
National League
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 0.
New York, 8; Chicago, 4.
Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
Pittsburg, 5; Boston, 1.
American League
Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 0.
Detroit, 3; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 2; Washington, 0.
New York, 4; St. Louis, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Ohio State League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Charleston	20	12	.625
Portsmouth	16	16	.500
Chillicothe	16	16	.500
Lexington	15	17	.463

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	56	38	.596
Chicago	53	46	.537
St. Louis	53	48	.525
Boston	49	46	.510
Philadelphia	46	50	.479
Cincinnati	47	52	.475
Brooklyn	41	52	.441
Pittsburg	41	54	.432

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	64	34	.653
Washington	54	45	.545
Boston	53	45	.541
Detroit	53	49	.520
St. Louis	48	51	.485
Chicago	49	52	.485
New York	45	55	.450
Cleveland	32	79	.314

MOTORED TO LEXINGTON.

Mr. Enos Myall of the Myall and Calvert firm, drove the Misses Jorgers over to Lexington in the firm's new Hup machine.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Sauer autoed to this city Thursday from Lexington, and were the guests of Mrs. Anna Schatzmann and family. Mrs. Jack Hawthorne and little daughter accompanied them back for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Stratman have returned to their home at Covington after a few days' visit with their uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Krentz of German town.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Stratman have returned to their home at Covington after a few days' visit with their uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Krentz of German town.

PASTIME TODAY

MATINEE AND NIGHT

Anna Bell Ward

Will Sing Today

FEATURE PICTURE TODAY

"WIFE"

With Belle Adair and Alex Francis

AND

TWO OTHER REELS

Coming Thursday, Marion Leonard in a 6-Reel Drama

"THE LIGHT UNSEEN"



Buyers to Share in Profits Lower Prices on Ford Cars

Effective from August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915, and guaranteed against any reduction in that time.

Touring Car \$490
Runabout \$440
Town Car \$690

In the United States of America only.

Further, we will be able to obtain the maximum efficiency in our factory production, and the minimum cost in our purchasing and sales departments if we can reach an output of 300,000 cars between the above dates.

And should we reach this production, we agree to pay as the buyer's share from \$40 to \$60 per car ton or about August 1, 1915 to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford car between August 1st, 1914, and August 1st, 1915.

For further particulars regarding these low prices and profit-sharing plan, see the

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., 112-116 Market Street

Mr. James A. Wallace has accepted the agency for the Boston Insurance Co. He will be pleased to have his friends call upon him at No. 204 Market street or Harry L. Walsh's office on Court street, when in need of insurance. 5a6t

If you're looking for Bargains read Hunt's ad.

State Reward. The readers of this paper will be pleased to note that there is a state reward offered for the capture of the Catarrh. The Catarrh is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for literature.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75¢.

Take Hall's Family Pill for constipation.

The business man who will spare a few minutes of his time to the photographer of today will please his entire family.

His portrait produced by present day methods of photography will be an agreeable surprise—it's done so quickly and cleverly.

Brosee

The Photographer in Your Town.

The Louisville & Nashville and other roads entering Mobile are refusing freight shipments for Europe through that port.

\$6.50 Lingerie Dresses at Hunt's, \$4.50. All \$7.50 Dresses \$5.50

VAN DYKE BROOK AND NORMA TALMADGE IN "THE RIGHT WAY"
Special Two-Reel Vitagraph Feature.
\$2.50 In Gold Given Away Tuesday Night.

THE DEFEATED VETERANS.

(Richmond Madisonian.) The State primary has come and gone, and two of the most picturesque figures in the history of Kentucky—Gov. Jas. B. McCreary and Gen. Bennett H. Young—have gone down in crushing defeat. They are probably the last candidates who will distinctly represent the Lost Cause, and the lesson teaches that the Democracy of Kentucky is in the hands of the younger generation.

Only \$127,000,000 in additional currency has been shipped out to the sub-treasuries of the country under the Aldrich-Vreeland law since the war scare began.

The Senate was ready to vote on the bill to amend the Panama Canal act so as to admit foreign ships to American registry when the death of Mrs. Wilson caused adjournment.

The drouth continues.

Vegetables

are now coming in—more plentiful and less in price. Let us have your order today and we will give you both the difference in price and quality.

J. C. CABLISH & BRO.

Quality Grocers.
Phone 230.

5c buys Laces of unusual width and style, many of them worth 10c.

10c buys Jewelled Hair Pins—see them elsewhere at 25c. Remnants of wide, handsome Ribbons very cheap; each piece measured and marked with the price. Rare bargains. All the new goods are here and you will want some of them.

Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices.

Saturday Night Sales 6 to 9 Only
5c buys the best handkerchiefs ever offered at the price. See them.

ROBERT L. HOEFLICH
211 and 213 MARKET STREET.

MAYSVILLE PRODUCE MARKET

ALL HOPE FOR PEACE IN MEXICO IS GONE.

Following are this morning's quotes on country produce, telephoned at 9 o'clock by the E. L. Manchester Produce Company:

Eggs (loss off)	18c
Butter	15c
Old hens	12c
Spring chickens	14c
Old roosters	6c
Turkeys	12c

CINCINNATI MARKETS

LIVE STOCK.

Cincinnati, August 7.—Receipts: cattle, 918; hogs 1614; sheep, 9610.

Cattle—Active, good strong; other grades steady. Shippers \$7.35@8.65, extra \$8.75@9; butcher steers, extra \$8@8.15, good to choice \$7@7.75, common to fair \$4.50@6.75; heifers, extra \$7.85@8, good to choice \$7@7.75.

Bulle—Scarce and strong. Bologna \$6@6.65, fat bulls \$6.50@7.

Milch Cows—Steady.

Calves—Active and steady. Extra \$10.25, fair to good \$7@10, common and large \$5@9.50.

Hogs—Generally 50c higher. Selected heavy \$9.35@9.50, good to choice packers and butchers \$9.45@9.50, mixed packers \$9.40@9.50.

Sheep—Steady. Extra \$4.75, good to fair \$4.35@4.70, common to fair \$2.50@2.75, heavy sheep \$3.75@4.25.

Lambs—Steady to strong. Extra \$9, good to choice \$8.50@8.90, common to fair \$5.50@8.25, culs \$4.50@5.25.

Uncle Thomas Winter returned home this morning from a visit to friends and relatives in Bracken county.

Our Colored Citizens.

Mrs. Walter E. Lane and brother, Mr. William Commodore of Cincinnati are at home for a two weeks' visit with their mother, Mrs. Lulu Commodore in East Third street.



The Silent Breeze-Maker

C. The Emerson special model "Residence Type" oscillating fan can be a daily factor in the comfort of your home. No other gives the same results. The finest fan for living room, dining room or bedroom.

C. Brings quiet relief from heat—just the rush of cooling breeze.

C. Easiest to adjust. Costs little to run. Guaranteed five years by the factory. Why not have one?

FOR SALE BY THE ELECTRIC SHOP

Be Square With Yourself

Get all the clothes value possible. Hart, Schaffner & Marx and Ederheim-er, Stein clothes always yield the greatest profit in worth and satisfaction. Any man who has worn them will tell you that.

Bright new spring and summer goods.

Amazing values at 25% off.

\$25.00 values	\$18.75
\$22.50 values	\$16.50
\$20.00 values	\$15.00

J. WESLEY LEE,

THE GOOD CLOTHES MAN, Second and Market Streets.

HAPPENINGS in the BIG CITIES

Girl Became a Burglar on Her Brother's Dare

DETROIT, MICH.—Mary is only nine years old, but already there have developed in her little head certain definite ideas regarding feminine rights and privileges. It was these ideas, brought out by a practical demonstration, that landed Mary and her eleven-year-old brother, Frank, in juvenile court the other day.

Mary was playing with her brother and several other boys when they informed her she couldn't play with them, "cause she's a girl, and girls are 'fraid cats!" This hurt Mary, and after dinner she insisted with her brother that she was as good as he was and that she could do anything that he could.

"No, you can't," replied Frank. "I'm going over and rob the house next door. I'm going to be a burglar, but you girls can't be burglars. You've got to stay home."

If girls couldn't be burglars, Mary would have to become a boy, for she insisted that she held the same rights. She hurried into the house and donned her brother's best suit.

"Now I can be a burglar," she told her brother, when she joined him a few minutes later. "And I can be a better burglar than you can. I ain't scared of the policemen. Come on and I'll show you I ain't scared."

Together the two youngsters crawled through the hole in the back fence and sneaked up to the house next door. A window opening into the coal bin in the cellar was found unlocked, and the pair squeezed through the opening, covering themselves from head to foot with coal dust. Clambering up the cellar stairs into the kitchen, they found no one in the house, and for the next half hour they busied themselves collecting quantities of jam, cookies, silverware and kitchen utensils.

They toted their booty downstairs to the cellar window and escaped, but the next day the cruel hand of the law scattered all their youthful visions of burglarodom, and one of the juvenile officers led them away to Judge Hulbert's court. The judge lectured them severely, informed Mary that women's rights did not necessitate the breaking of the law, and the children went home, after giving a solemn promise that they would not banter each other again into disturbing their neighbors.

Why a Pet "Biddie" Cost Its Owner a \$25 Fine

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Sunday. Time to dig in the garden. Emerged from the back door of his home at 1400 Hardcastle avenue, Frank J. Letellier, plasterer. Embryo weeds were waiting to weed heaven in short order. Letellier leaned on his hoe to contemplate and admire.

"Peck-peck-peck!" He jumped in surprise, then looked down. A scrawny chicken was investigating the soil clinging to his shoe.

"Shoo," commanded Letellier. But the chicken wouldn't shoo.

Letellier looked back through his well-ordered garden. A trail of depreciation, scraggly, irregular, leading back to a hole underneath the high board fence separating his from a neighbor's back yard, showed what way the chicken had come. He decided the necessity was for action, not words. So he and the chicken, pursued and pursued, put action in the garden. They also put holes in the garden. Then Letellier captured his quarry.

A heave, and the chicken went over the fence. "Saay," spluttered R. H. Mock, the neighbor, clambering up the fence the next moment.

"Keep your chickens at home," said Letellier truculently. "That's my pet hen. She landed on my face, me a sittin' here and readin' the paper," Mock returned.

Then backyard compliments were bandied.

Mock dropped back off the fence. He reappeared, clasping an ax, and vaulted over into Letellier's yard. Letellier beat retreat, but the ax was thrown, smiting a belated heel as he vanished through the kitchen door. Came later G. W. Couch, summoned policeman, who raised the sledge. Mock having copped in the Letellier yard.

In the South side police court Mock was fined \$25.

Boy Gets New "Front" to Help in Finding a Job

CHICAGO.—Assistant United States Attorney Stansbury had deferred business long enough to feed some pigeons on the ledge of his office window the other day at the Federal building. He was interrupted by a small boy, who walked into his office unannounced. The boy's clothes were ragged. But his hands and face showed from a recent scrubbing, and his hair was "plastered down."

"I'm John Pine, Mr. Stansbury. I've come to report," he said.

Stansbury remembered that he had prosecuted Johnny Pine two weeks before, after the sixteen-year-old boy's hunger had prompted him to steal a ham from a refrigerator car.

Judge Anderson, in the United States District court, had ordered him to report to Mr. Stansbury on the first Monday of every month.

"You look tired, Johnny. Sit down and tell me all about it," said the lawyer.

"Well, there isn't much," said the boy. "I been huntin' a job, but I didn't have any luck."

"Why?"

"I dunno. Men just look up at me and say, 'the job's taken.'"

"Maybe it's your clothes. Stand up. Let's see how you look. You know, a winter coat depends on the 'front' you present."

"Johnny" stood up. His tattered clothes explained his failure.

"Well, no wonder," said the lawyer. "Nowyou an' I'll go out and see if we can fix things up."

Stansbury left word he would be back in an hour. The lawyer and the boy went to a State street store. There "Johnny" was fitted out with clothing from head to foot.

Highwayman Sympathized With a Victim of Corns

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Probably the highwayman had corns, too. He was out skirmishing for prey the other night, when he met up with Joseph Kirkham, No. 4415 Pasadena, avenue, and he was walking along Aliso street, near Aliso place, very sore of foot, because a peevish and snarling corn on the little toe of his right foot was putting him to great distress. The day had been warm, Mr. Kirkham's shoes had tried to withdraw some of their surface from the heat, and the contraction set the corn into a rage.

Under his breath he was protesting emphatically, when the highwayman stepped out and interrupted his progress. Then he forgot to limp. His corn suddenly grew painless. The usual amenities of such an occurrence were observed. Mr. Kirkham's hands were made to yield their treasure. It amounted to but 45 cents.

"Is that all the money you have?" asked the unknown.

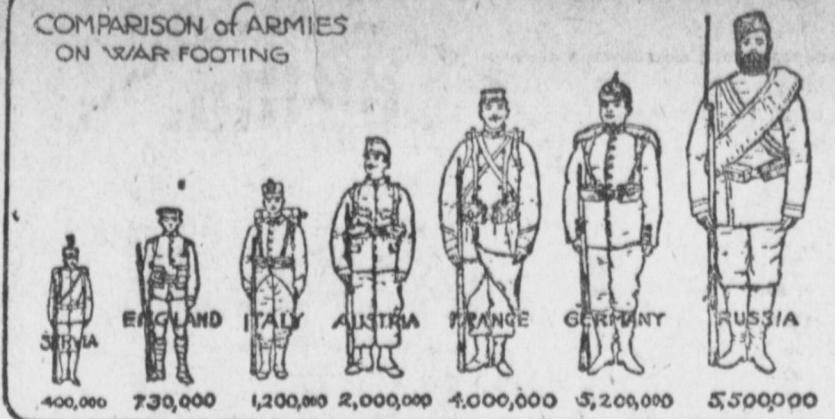
"It is," quavered Mr. Kirkham.

The highwayman grunted. Then he looked coldly at Mr. Kirkham. "Did you limp when you walked?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Kirkham, believing in the efficacy of politeness. "Yes, sir, I have a corn."

"You poor devil," the highwayman sympathized. "so have I. Here's a nickel so you can ride home."

And as the highwayman walked off Mr. Kirkham noticed that he favored his left foot. "A corn probably," he mused, and then his own corn set up its ache, and he hurried thankfully to the car line.



TWELVE MILLION SOLDIERS MAY BE IN CONFLICT

General European Struggle Would Make Wars of Napoleon Era Small.

SERVIA NOT TO BE DESPISED

LITTLE Country Has Large Army of Veteran Fighters—Germany's Wonderful War Machine in Readiness to Begin War at a Moment's Notice.

Americans unacquainted with the elaborate military organizations of foreign powers can have but little idea of the tremendous number of combatants who would be involved in any general European war which might arise from Austria's imbroglio with Servia. Austria, large as she is in territory and population, does not outnumber Servia in available trained men so heavily as might be expected. But the seriousness of the situation lies in the fact that, once hostilities between the two principals begin, a general war might be inevitable. And it is safe to say that not even the Napoleonic wars rent the fabric of European civilization as would a war between the powers of the triple entente and the triple alliance.

Always supposing that Russia makes good her reported threat to aid Servia in case the Austrians persist in going to extremes, it is believed that Germany and Italy would come to their ally's assistance. In such a circumstance, it is assumed that Great Britain and France, the two remaining powers in the triple entente, would not permit their ally, Russia, to fight such a serious battle alone. This might mean the arraying of Russia, France and Britain—and possibly Romania—on the side of Servia, and Germany and Italy on the side of Austria, with the possibility that the other Balkan nations and Turkey may be dragged in and in blockading the German ports of the North sea and the Baltic.

Where it would end the wisest

wisecrake could never say, and the industrial and economic havoc such a war would wreak would probably set the world back a half century, at least.

Its expense would run into the billions, almost beyond computation. The figures of armies given here, it must be remembered, except in the case of Italy, include only the active army now in service, and the first and second classes of reserves. Every country in Europe which practices conscription contains additional millions of men, young and old, who are regarded as possible food for cannon. Within a month between six and twelve millions of men might be engaged.—New York Evening Post.

Austria's Fighting Forces.

Austria's army is credited with a peace strength of 415,000 men and 18,800 guns, which the first-line reserves would increase in a few days to 820,000 men. Behind these could be mustered hundreds of thousands of men of varying ages who have had some military training, and who would fill the gaps in the field army. Little Servia can mobilize all of her male population trained to bear arms to the number of 324,000 in a fortnight's time, although she maintains only 36,000 men in time of peace. As Austria must guard her Russian frontier and leave some troops in the great Slav areas of her own territory to restrain outbreaks of revolution, it can be seen that any army she might attempt to throw across the Danube into Servia would not be of overwhelming strength. Then, too, the Servian army is largely composed of veterans, with a splendid morale, and a record of first-rate achievement in the Balkan wars.

Germany's field army in time of war numbers 1,220,000 men, and her entire system of mobilization and strategy is based upon an invasion of France and a simultaneous resistance to a Russian attack upon her back door. Behind this field army stands an active reserve of 600,000 men of the Landwehr, and behind them still 1,500,000 men who have had military training and are available to make good battle losses. Germany's strong point, as opposed to Russia, of course, lies in her superior mobilization. The vast distances which Russian reservists must travel, and the scanty railroads in the czar's empire all tend somewhat to neutralize the preponderance of Russian troops.

On a peace footing, the Russian army numbers 1,384,000 men of all corps, distributed over her European and Asiatic possessions. Many of these men would not be available for use in a European war. But military experts concede that Russia could hurl a great army of 1,500,000 men across the German and Austrian frontiers, these men comprising the regular European army corps and the first-line reservists. Behind them, in turn, are several million trained and partly trained men, for use in making up the ravages of battle and disease.

France, too, would be an effective ally of the Servians on land. The French army is a different weapon from what it was in 1870. The active army within continental France is thought to number about 800,000 men and, although France's limited popula-

tion does not allow her the immense amount of reserve strength which Germany possesses, the outbreak of war would mean the instant increase of the field army to a strength of 1,300,000, which might be still further increased by the recall of troops from Algeria, and drafts from 700,000 trained reservists of the second line.

Strength of Italian Army.

The Italian army is more or less an unknown quantity. Its value to Austria and Germany would consist in its diverting some of France's attention to her southern frontier. On a peace basis, the Italian army consists of slightly more than 300,000 men. The field army in time of war would muster nearly 500,000 men, and could be raised by drafts from the noble militia to 800,000. Behind these troops stand the territorial militia, partially trained, forming what the French call the levée en masse, more than 2,000,000 men, mostly of doubtful worth.

Needless to say, Great Britain is not expected to count for much in military operations on land in a general European war. Her allies would expect her to smash or bottle up the German fleet, and then lend her navy to assist France in wiping out the Austrian and Italian squadrons in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas. Doubtless, several divisions of the so-called expeditionary force of the British home army could be sent over to France. But Britain's most efficient help would undoubtedly consist in attempting to destroy the German navy and mercantile marine and in blockading the German ports of the North sea and the Baltic.

Where it would end the wisest

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Evening Post.

Event crowds fast upon the heels of event during the days of this most tragic week in all the history of the world. Temperance means restraint and a restrainingly proper use of God given appetites and privileges, hence the significance of this lesson an emphasizing the principles of temperance.

I. Sealing, vv. 12-14. The day following his triumphal entry into Jerusalem Jesus and his disciples journeyed from Bethany, his abiding place, each night, into the city. Seeing leaves upon the fig trees, he had a right to look for fruit, for the fruit of the tree comes before the foliage. But none is found, and Jesus seals its barrenness. His act was a parable in action, Hosea 10:1. Profession has superseded possession, and Israel is therefore to be judged, set aside, until the day when they shall look upon him whom they have pierced. Nothing but leaves is condemned to perpetual fruitlessness because of the sin of fruitlessness. His act was a ratification of the condition of the tree.

Cleansed the Temple.

H. Cleansing, vv. 15-19. Entering the familiar scenes of the city and temple, whence the hosannas had echoed so loudly the day previous, Jesus saw its desecration and degradation.

Outwardly a delight, it was inwardly deceitful, "a den of robbers, and his anger waxed hot. Everything he saw and banished was in some way connected with the temple worship.

Even so the most holy things created by the wisdom of a loving God may become the instruments of the most despicable degradation. Ostensibly in the name of religion these temple merchants were in reality ministering to the flesh and private gain. As at the beginning of his ministry so again Jesus exercised his authority and cleansed the temple from its pollution and for a time (v. 18) guarded it from further desecration.

The temperance application at this point is very clear. Appetite, mental or physical, is a God given faculty, but must be kept within control. Properly used they are a delight, a blessing to the man and his friends. Allowed to rule and appetites are terrible task masters. Purify the fountain of a man's heart, govern his motive and the stream of his acts will bless all, himself included.

III. Forgiving, vv. 20-25. The next day on the way from Bethany to Jerusalem they again passed the fig tree and it was withered. The disciples marveled at the swift execution of his curse and Peter calls attention to it, v. 21, Matt. 21:12, 20. In reply Jesus again emphasizes the lesson, "Have faith in God." This does not mean that this is an explanation of how he withered the tree, but rather why it had died. Israel was placing its trust elsewhere than in God, and therefore withers from the "roots upward." Notice that the root is not blasted, and a beautiful tree will again blossom forth from the living root. So Israel shall once again spring up into a new and fruitful nation, Isa. 27:6. Jesus' teaching by this tree is an illustration of wherein Israel had failed. They had not faith in God. Faith can remove mountains, and no difficulty can hinder those who have faith in God, Mark 9:23. Faith grows upon the word, Rom. 10:7; yet love is greater, 1 Cor. 13:2. If we really desire the things we pray for, we "shall have them." We not only expect but go beyond in our petition and count as ours the things asked for. The lack of a forgiving spirit will effectively shut us out from God. A warm breath breathed upon the lense of a telescope will effectively shut out the heavens so a shadow of doubt or a breath of suspicion of others in the kingdom will shut us off from the answer to our petitions (v. 25). It is remarkable that Jesus links with his declarations concerning the possibilities of prayer the charge that in it we must exercise the grace of forgiveness. It is here that we learn why many of our prayers are not answered.

Authority Challenged.

IV. Challenged, vv. 27-33. Upon again entering the city and the temple, there came to Jesus the chief priests, scribes and elders who challenged the authority by which he wrought these things, undoubtedly referring to his triumphal entry and to his cleansing of the temple. His reply is a counter challenge concerning the baptism of John. For at least two years John had been dead and his voice silent with a probable forgetfulness on the part of these men, and a decreasing influence of his message upon their lives. Yet the question of Jesus had projected power as he brought John back to them with this question as to his authority, "was it from heaven, or of men?" That there was keen sarcasm and cold logic embodied in his question is revealed by the recorded dilemma of his enemies, vv. 31, 32. Their answer was one of indecision and a desire to parley, "we know not." By this Jesus had revealed their dishonesty and at the same time their inability to receive any statement he might give as to his authority. Their day was past, their authority lost, and their opportunity was gone. We must beware of seeking to hinder those who are bringing things to pass" because they do not have our official stamp of approval. Jesus convinced these men out of their own mouths of their unfitness to deal with vital questions.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLECKS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

LESSON FOR AUGUST 9

THE BARREN FIG TREE AND THE DEFILED TEMPLE.

(Temperance)

LESSON TEXT—Mark 11:12-33.

GOLDEN TEXT—By their fruits ye shall know them. Matt. 7:20.

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NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON



Lucky Congressman Receives \$12,500 Back Salary

WASHINGTON.—There probably has never been a man who looked upon \$12,500 with quite the same emotions as those which filled the breast of Michael J. Gill of St. Louis when he saw that amount chalked up to his credit in the office of the sergeant-at-arms of the house. Gill, be it known, is the man who journeyed here from St. Louis, and after months of desperate work succeeded in prying L. C. Dyer from his seat in the house.

The money is the salary due him as a congressman from the beginning of this congress. Dyer received the same amount in monthly payments, and the government loses by it.

Gill was a plumber, and all he had when he came here was a house and \$3,500 in the bank. They cleaned him out before he got through with his case.

When a person contests a seat in the house he has to bring charges and sustain them before an election committee. He has to get witnesses and go over and over again at the ragtag and bobtail testimony, stand up under cross-examinations that had their origin in Gehenna, and pay for the stenographer at the same time. Stenographers collect by the word.

One of Gill's witnesses made a statement which resulted in a cross-examination which cost Gill just \$200. It was the plainest refutation of that old lie "talk is cheap" that you could find in a day's journey. Talk wasn't cheap to Gill, who would sit there and see his \$3,500 running out like the sand in an hour glass. He had the thing down so fine that he knew the very word which drained the last cent from his bank account and made him mortgage his home.

When that tragic word was spoken, Gill went out and got a job. The job was in a glass works in or near Alexandria. Also his son, Joe, went out and hooked a job playing a violin in a cheap theater. Joe is a natural musician, yet the best he could do was to snatch a dollar or two now and then. As a part of the irony of things he was invited to play at a congressional women's reception, and also at the White House. He went from a fifty-cent engagement to the president's music room with the same stoical air that the elder Gill trudged back and forth to the glass works while making money enough to pay his board and hang on like a bulldog to that election contest.

That's why many of the men in the house voted for Gill. They knew about the glass works, the mortgaged home and the boy playing at 50 cents a throw in moving picture theaters. That's why that \$12,500 looked like the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow to the elder Gill.

How a Western Senator "Ruined" His Silk Hat

A WESTERN senator, who is serving his first term in congress, came to Washington well-informed upon matters of politics and of general interest, but rather green when it came to questions of conventional attire. He visited a tailor and ordered a new outfit of clothes, which included a full dress suit and a dinner coat, both of them articles of apparel which up to that time had never graced his figure. The tailor fixed him up with a proper outfit, advised him as to the cut of the vests and coats and told him that with the full dress suit he must wear a silk hat.

In the senator's home town a high silk hat worn on the main street would have excited widespread comment and probably would have served as the target for the town marksmen. But realizing that he must adapt himself to the new conditions and must uphold his dignity as a senator, he proudly added the hat to his wardrobe. At the next White House reception the senator appeared in full regalia. None of the deuce-spotted statesmen from the effete East had anything on him when it came to conventional attire. His coat was right, he had the proper kind of vest and his ready-made white tie looked as good as anyone's. But on his way home—he walked instead of taking a cab—it began to rain and before he reached his house his fine silk hat was a bedraggled and sorry-looking affair. The next day he stopped to tell the tailor his troubles.

"Well, I ruined that fine silk hat last night," he said. "I went to the White House reception and on my way home the hat was entirely spoiled."

"What happened to it?" asked the tailor.

"It got wet," said the senator, "thoroughly drenched. It looks like the dickens and the fur is all rubbed the wrong way."

"Well, call up the hairer and have him send after it and iron it out, and it will be all right," said the tailor.

"Why, can it be fixed up? It can? I thought if it got wet it was gone for good. Sure, I'll have it fixed, for I want to get ready for the next reception." And the western statesman went away happy.

Senator Kern of Indiana Loses His Pay Check

S ENATOR KERN of Indiana the other day called at the office of the senate disbursing clerk, there to cash his monthly pay-check. He reached into his right-hand, lower vest pocket, and the check was not there.

"Look in your other pockets," suggested the clerk.

"No use," groaned Mr. Kern. "I am dead fool enough to carry all my valuables in that pocket. Up to this time it has cost me \$300 to carry my money and keys there, and now it has cost me \$1,000."

"We can stop payment on this check—" began the clerk, but the senator did not hear him.

"I had to make a special trip to Indianapolis, costing \$60, because I lost my safety vault key out of this pocket," continued the sorrowful Kern. "Then I lost \$240 in bills and change out of it. Now my pay check—almost \$700—is gone, too."

"It'll teach me a lesson, though. I'll buy a purse and have a pocket for it made in my underwear."

The clerk broke in here to assure the disconsolate senator that payment on the check could be stopped and a new voucher issued. Kern thanked him; the voucher was issued and the money pushed across the counter. The senator pocketed it and wandered away.

"Holy Moses!" said the disbursing clerk to his assistant. "Did you see that?"

"See what?"

"Where Senator Kern put all that money."

"Where'd he put it?"

"In his right-hand, lower vest pocket," replied the disbursing clerk.

Wilson Dodges Sleuths to Go on Shopping Trip

S HORTLY after ten o'clock the other morning a distinguished looking person with a carefree expression came out of the White House and stood for a moment on the portico at the main entrance. He was attired in a linen suit and carried a small bundle of papers under his arm. Soon he swung into a brisk walk toward the east front gate, nodding pleasantly to those whom he met on the way. Many turned to watch him as he strode along, probably being impressed with the air of freedom which he seemed to breathe and his utter independence.

It was, of course, the president of the United States. But where were the secret service guards?

Suddenly there was sound of a commotion in the vicinity of the executive offices. Two husky men of the secret service ranks were then seen rushing across the lawn. The president quickened his pace, appeared to be about to run, and then gave up the race. As the men, out of breath, caught up with him, he said: "I came very near getting away that time."

The president was out on a little personally conducted shopping expedition. He stopped at his bank, inquired about his balance, just as many another American citizen might do, and then looked over some summer clothing in a downtown store.



Mrs. C. H. Anthony.

created a nation-wide sensation with her astonishing creations in gowns. Shortly after her first sensational bow

KITTEN WAS BORN TO TRAVEL

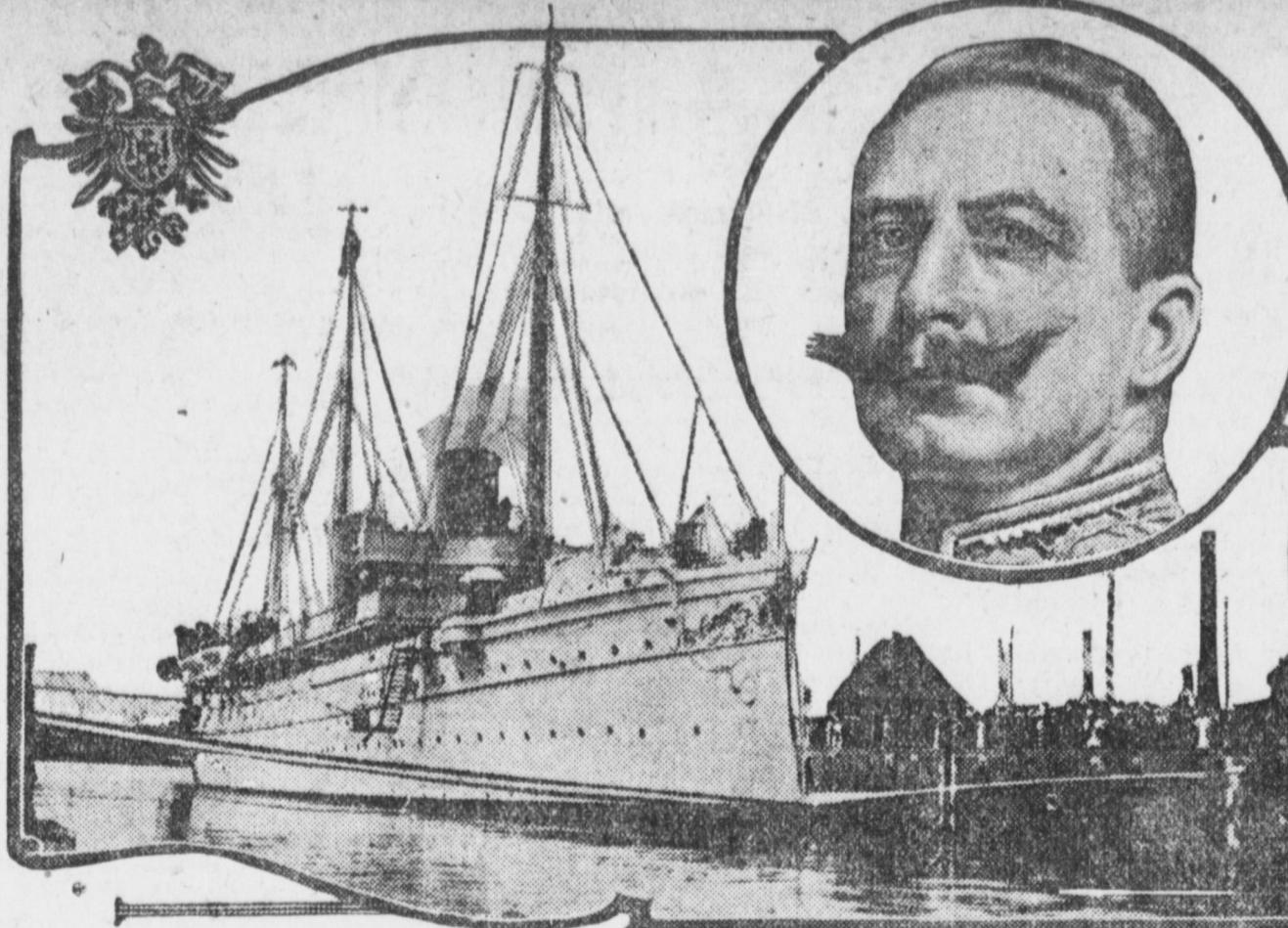
Pre-Natal Influence of Box Car Makes Quiet Life Unnatural to Mite of Cat Family.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Born in a box car in which its mother was imprisoned at Akron, O., Blakie, an eight-week-old kitten, now in the possession of Barnwell & Becker, grocers of this city, is declared by experts to be a splendid example of pre-natal influence. Taken from the car when it arrived at the

Pennsylvania station here with a shipment of potatoes, the kitten, though scarcely able to walk, mewed pitifully until one of the firm's drivers placed it upon the seat beside him and drove off to the barn, the motion of the wagon seemingly lulling it into quiet and contented slumber.

When attempts were made to raise the kitten, first in the store barns and later in the cellar, it refused to eat, and Edward French, a driver, consented to drown it in the river. French noticed that the kitten quieted again

REOPENING OF GREAT GERMAN CANAL



Emperor William of Germany attended recently the reopening of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal, the great waterway that connects the North sea and the Baltic and that was named for his imperial majesty. Extensive improvements have just been completed and the Kaiser's yacht, as the photograph shows, was the first vessel to break the tape and enter the rebuilt canal.

HOW TO KNOW RABIES

Symptoms in Dogs a Layman May Understand.

Hydrophobia Is Usually Spread by the Infected. Ownerless Cur Traveling Far and Wide, Says a Philadelphia Veterinarian.

*Philadelphia.—"Mad dog!" A terrible cry, and one that sends the bravest stampeding frantically. It has always been, in the imagination of men, one of the most dreadful warnings. And why not? The statistics show that among hydrophobia patients the mortality is 100 per cent, says the Philadelphia North American.

Then, too, there are people who say there is no such thing as rabies, that it is all the wild-eyed superstition of a frightened people. In these summer months, when the rumors fly, which are you to believe?

Here below is the expert testimony of an authority upon the disease and situation, Dr. C. J. Marshall, the state veterinarian. He tells just how you may know a mad dog, and discusses the state of affairs with evident surety.

The symptoms of rabies are very easily recognized by a person who is familiar with the disease, yet the average layman seldom recognizes it. Doctor Marshall says: Among the ordinary symptoms observed is a change in the disposition of the animal. If he has been affectionate, he often becomes cross and irritable, while dogs that are of nervous, ferocious temperament frequently become very affectionate and timid. In many cases I have at hand show where rabid dogs have bitten persons around the extremities 17 out of 100 have developed the disease, while 80 out of 100 bitten about the face have produced the malady. This is because the teeth of the animal when slashing at the legs become cleaned of the poisonous saliva, and usually do not carry, by the time they cut through to the skin, enough disease germs to impregnate the torn flesh.

"On the other hand, when an uncovered portion of the body is bitten by the deadly bacteria are on the points of the dog's teeth and tear into the flesh fully armed. I know that the British Isles have exterminated the disease by judicious use of muzzles

and by proper quarantine measures. No cases have been reported from Australia, and probably never will be as long as the present system of quarantine is in vogue. The only way that rabies can be spread is by the bite of an animal. Dogs, being loose and free to roam, are naturally subject to it. No dogs have, so far as my records or knowledge of them go, been known to go mad of their own accord. It is simply a disease which is carried from place to place by dogs which have been bitten by other dogs and which will bite still other dogs in their turn. The mad dogs which are occasionally seen have been bitten by mad dogs. The horses and cattle have been contaminated in the same way. If every dog in the United States were muzzled and quarantined as they are restricted in England and Australia there would be no rabies.

Doctor Marshall has very dubious opinions of those who deny that there is such a thing as rabies. He says: "There is such a disease as rabies. I have seen hundreds of dogs, a number of cats, many head of cattle and a large number of horses die of the disease which has been, by all the means of establishing a diagnosis known to our profession, declared and verified as rabies. There is no disease of which I know that is more easily recognized or more sure to cause death, or one that causes more intense suffering in its victims than rabies. In my opinion it is unwise for intelligent persons to deny its existence, or to minimize or magnify the losses and suffering occasioned by it. I know very well that all animals and all persons bitten by a rabid animal do not develop rabies, but I know of no transmissible disease in which all animals that are susceptible will develop the disease when exposed to it. The best records I have at hand show where rabid dogs have bitten persons around the extremities 17 out of 100 have developed the disease, while 80 out of 100 bitten about the face have produced the malady. This is because the teeth of the animal when slashing at the legs become cleaned of the poisonous saliva, and usually do not carry, by the time they cut through to the skin, enough disease germs to impregnate the torn flesh.

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Mrs. Anthony Visits Paris

Indiana Woman in French Capital to Show Parisians a Thing or Two About American Styles.

Paris.—Muncie, Ind., was put on the map when Mrs. C. H. Anthony, wife of the leading banker of that city,

arrived in Paris.

as a creator of fashions, she set society agog with her lavish display of diamonds embedded in the heels of her slippers. Mrs. Anthony is now in Paris, where she promises to startle the Parisians by showing them something in real classy gowns and dresses strictly American in design, style and make.

YOUNG SKUNK ATTACKS BOY

An Oklahoma Youth, Camping Out, Had to Spend Night in a Creek After Animal Was Killed.

Haskell, Okla.—John Reerink, sixteen years old, with his father, was living in a tent while they were building a barn for a farmer living north of town. One night, because it was hot, John took his blanket and went outside under a tree to sleep. He was awakened by something soft nosing about his head. He struck at it with his hand and an instant later a set of sharp teeth pierced his ear. His father was aroused by the yells that followed and found a large skunk clinging to the boy's ear. He killed the skunk. The blanket was buried and John spent most of the night in an adjacent creek trying to wash off the odor. Then he went to a doctor to have the ear dressed. The bite of a skunk is often very poisonous.

Wounded Steward Wants Damages.

New York.—John Carthy, a steward on the Ward liner Esperanza, who was struck by a bullet fired from the shore during the fighting at Vera Cruz, has sued the steamship company for \$10,000. Carthy declares that he was not hired to fight.

Court Refused to Accept Excuse.

Chicago.—George Detzler, charged

on the Ward liner Esperanza, who was struck by a bullet fired from the shore during the fighting at Vera Cruz, has sued the steamship company for \$10,000. Carthy declares that he was not hired to fight.

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when his horses started on the trip, and became convinced that the strange circumstances surrounding the kitten's birth and arrival in the city controlled its conduct.

Instead of driving to the river, he made his rounds for the day, feeding the silent little companion on the driver's seat and leaving it finally asleep there for the night. The kitten refuses to take to the ground, and every day now French is to be seen about the city delivering groceries with the kitten beside him.

DYNAMITE FOR SOIL VERY GOOD.

Dynamite is said to work best in wet soil when the earth is thoroughly tamped over, if care is taken not to tamp directly on the dynamite, according to investigations by the Minnesota experiment station.

Feeding sheep in low, marshy pasture is about the most unfavorable condition under which they can be kept.

Soiled and contaminated ground is a frequent source of disease among the young chicks.

Painting adds greatly to the appearance and service of all farm buildings and appliances.

KENTUCKY SWEET CLOVER HEALTHY AND A WONDERFUL SOIL BUILDER

Soils In Many Sections Are Seriously Depleted—White Clover Is Larger and the Hardier Grower—Many Varieties of Clover Are To Be Secured

There is probably no single farm crop being more talked about at this time in Kentucky than sweet clover. The sweet clover plant is a wonderful soil builder. The soils of Kentucky as a whole are seriously depleted. It is opportune that the merits of sweet clover be fully known and the requirements of the crop be understood.

The two most important varieties of sweet clover are white (*Melilotus albus*) and yellow (*Melilotus officinalis*). Both of these varieties are biennials. The plants seed every two years, then die down. The white blossom sweet clover is the larger and harder grower, takes a longer season for matur-

ing, and is probably the better of the two varieties for pasture and for soil building. The yellow blossom sweet clover is less stemmy and is used more as a hay crop than the white. There is a variety of sweet clover (*Melilotus indicus*) which is an annual plant with yellow blossoms growing much smaller than the regular biennial sweet clover of this State. It is considered a weed in several of the Western States. Seed from this plant have been thrown upon the market at a cost much lower than the seed from the biennial varieties.

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It is the ownerless dog which causes the trouble. He travels far and wide, fighting over a wide range of territory. In one of the stray flurries he may be nipped by a dog which is in the early stages of rabies. He may be caught by a raving rabies sufferer and bitten before he can escape. In any event, he develops the disease.

The household pet, no matter how carefully he is watched, may on some pleasant little jog, when out for exercise only a few minutes, perhaps be cut by a contaminated hound and doomed. However, these animals rarely spread rabies.

The household pet, no matter how carefully he is watched, may on some pleasant little jog, when out for exercise only a few minutes, perhaps be cut by a contaminated hound and doomed. However, these animals rarely spread rabies.

The spray mixture is applied as a fine mist which completely surrounds the cow. Flies leave the cow in a swarm, those failing to fly before the spray hits them are immediately killed and may be seen lying dead on the floor.

The objections to a fly spray are as follows:

1. The mixture causes a certain amount of harshness of the coat of hair. However, cows that run out in the weather have harsh hair anyway and in fact the sprays have very little detrimental effect in this direction. We have seen cattle that have been well cared for and which have had smooth coats despite the fact that they received a spraying each day.
2. The sprays have a penetrating odor and if the mixture is used just before milking time there is some danger that the odor may get into the milk but if the spraying is done 30 minutes before milking the odor will leave the barn to a very considerable extent before milking time.
3. The spray may get on the hands of the person who is operating the spray pump and in this way be conveyed into the milk. If the milker applies the spray he should very carefully wash his hands after the operation.

4. The spray while not costly adds an additional amount of expense in the operation of a dairy. But a pint of the material will spray a herd of 25 cows once it is employed judiciously. The additional milk secured from cows that have been sprayed regularly will pay for the cost of the mixture and for the labor it takes to perform the spraying.

5. The mixture contains among other ingredients usually crude carbolic acid. This ordinarily is not harmful if sprayed on sore places and especially if not applied to sore udders. In case too much is sprayed on sore places it will



SENDS OUT WARNING

National Housewives' League Would Protect Consumers From War Prices.

New York.—The National Housewives' League sent this notice to members throughout the United States:

"Call a meeting to consider the prices of foodstuffs in your city. Investigate from every angle. Honest merchants will not take advantage of the present war crisis to advance prices, but we must have the subject well in hand to protect the consumer from any unwarranted rise. Watch prices and report any advance to the National Executive Committee."

MAN WHO SHOT ROOSEVELT CONTINUES TO DECLINE.

John Shrank, who attempted to assassinate Colonel Roosevelt in Milwaukee in October, 1912, probably never will be tried on the charge of assault with intent to kill. Judge Baucus, of the municipal court, has received word from physicians in the criminally insane department of the state prison at Waupun that Shrank is daily growing worse from a mental standpoint. The assailant charge still stands against the prisoner and he cannot be tried until he has been pronounced sane.

When a man prefers the simple life that is an indication that he never has lived it.

THIS WOMAN'S SICKNESS

Quickly Yielded To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Baltimore, Md.—"I am more than glad to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I suffered dreadful pains and was very irregular. I became alarmed and sent for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It took it regularly until I was without a cramp or pain and felt like another person, and it has now been six months since I took any medicine at all. I hope my little note will assist you in helping other women. I now feel perfectly well and in the best of health."—Mrs. AUGUST W. KONDNER, 1632 Hollins Street, Baltimore, Md.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Paris Green

Now is the time to buy the best. We carry the best grade that can be made. Our prices are low. Our Green is good.

THE CHENOWETH DRUG CO. Incorporated.

Rexall Store

COR. SECOND AND SUTTON STREETS, MAYSVILLE, KY.



Don't take our word; ask the man who drives one. 1914 Models now on exhibit at

KIRK BROS., MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE HORRORS OF STAGE FRIGHT MEATS IN UNITED STATES.

In the July Woman's Home Companion appears a story entitled "The Diary of a Beauty," in the course of which an actress describes, as follows, an experience she had with stage fright:

"All at once, everything changed; the stage became something like the platform of a gallows, all those myriad eyes fixed upon me were mocking and jeering at me and ready to break into roars of laughter at my failure, the people on the stage were impeding me and preventing me from acting. I could have shrieked aloud with agony I began to forget my lines, and the prompter had to repeat them. At last I felt my will-power slipping away from me and I tried to reach a chair on the stage but before I was near enough I sank to the floor. The curtain was immediately set down. The people crowded around me and carried me into my dressing-room. As I was being taken on the stage, I heard the stage manager in front of the curtain apologizing to the audience and saying that I had fainted. I was very glad that they thought it was purely physical, but as a matter of fact it was purely mental. I soon felt perfectly able to stand up and walk about if I wished, but the desire to move was lacking. Mr. Hart came in and patted my hand and said a few encouraging words. He thought, as did everyone else, that I was ill when I collapsed."

THE PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHER

(American Machinist.)

The mechanical efficiency of a machine is a measure of its serviceable life for accurate work.

In sand blasting the sand in general use is a coarse sand and grains from 1-16 to 1-32 in. diameter.

A shop system applied long and rigidly enough will always tend to fill the shop with such men as that system fits.

The tradition with regard to the unhealthiness of grinding still holds, and it is difficult to get men prepared to train themselves in this art.

The planer is one of the few machine tools in which the contact point between the cutting tool and the work is entirely circled by a fairly rigid frame.

A salesman handling machine tools is handicapped from the start in a deal unless he is a practical man; he is meeting with practical men and must be able to discuss details technically with precision.

An etching fluid for marking tools can be made as follows: Mix one part of muriatic acid, one of nitric and four parts of water. The tool is coated with wax and the design is then scratched in.

Our Colored Citizens.

(Aberdeen Gretna Green.)

D. McFarland will attend the Grand Lodge meeting U. B. F. at Madisonville, Ky., August 10.

The Thornton family held a reunion at Lewis Shrofes, 7 miles North of Ripley, August 5. Rev. D. MacFarland was an invited guest, as they were his Sunday school scholars 25 years ago.

PENALTY FOR "BOOTLEGGING" IS MADE MUCH HEAVIER.

Frankfort.—The most drastic penal law enacted by the General Assembly in 1914 apparently has escaped the observation of local officers as well as violators.

In amending the prohibition law the General Assembly changed the word "or" to "and" in the penalty for "bootlegging," depriving courts of the discretion of fining or imprisoning those found guilty of this offense and making the penalty a fine and imprisonment.

This little change was lost sight of in the more extensive amendments to the law. The old penalty was a fine of \$60 to \$100 or ten to forty days in jail or both. The amendment law fixes the penalty at \$60 to \$100 fine and twenty to forty days in jail.

LACKED JUST ONE OF WINNING AUTO.

(Mt. Olivet Tribune.)

Will J. Curtis of Piqua came within a "Georgetown grazier" of winning the automobile at Hечinger's. He held ticket No. 88,686 while the lucky ticket was 88,687. Mr. Curtis was in Mayville sometime ago and was in Hечinger's store talking to Will Trout when a traveling man dropped in, made a dollar purchase and handed the ticket to Mr. Curtis, who marked on the back of it "Given me by a stranger." Two tickets, numbered 88,680 and 88,681, were held by the Tribune Democrat force. But an old adage says: "A miss is as good as a mile."

A LOVELY CREATION

(Boston Record.)

He sported tan shoes, pink stockings, a lavender suit, pink shirt, a lavender more glaring than a stage sunburst, and one of those straw hats of the bedraggled brim, vari-colored brands variety such as some college men and many girls are affecting. Yet men are prone to ridicule the dresses worn by women this summer! He was a lovely creation. Solomon in all his glory could not have held a candle to him. By the way, he wore a wrist watch and had his handkerchief tucked up his sleeve. No, he did not have any bracelet. He was found to Cambridge.

TIME TO QUIT.

(Danville Advocate.)

Democrats in Danville are still arguing over the senatorial race as though the election had not been held. This should be cut out.

COL. CHAMBERS SOME TRADER.

(Mt. Olivet Tribune.)

R. O. Chambers of Sardis, who bought of Mordecai Wiggins his farm on the Sardis & Blue Lick Pike, for \$13,500 has sold 50 acres of the tract to John Marshall and resold the remaining 50 acres, with all the improvements, back to Mr. Wiggins, Mr. Chambers making a nice profit in the deal.

TIME TO QUIT.

(Danville Advocate.)

Democrats in Danville are still arguing over the senatorial race as though the election had not been held. This should be cut out.

AN INTERESTING AND FASCINATING TALE THAT YOU MUST NOT FAIL TO READ. WATCH THIS PAPER FOR THE FIRST INSTALLMENT!

MORGAN'S MEN

Plan Reunion at Olympia—Three Days Meetings To Begin on September the First.

Morgan's Men will hold their annual reunion this year at Olympian Springs, September 1 to 3, which will be attended by every follower of Gen. John Hunt Morgan, the gallant Confederate leader, who is able to go there. The reunion last year was held at Olympian Springs and was one of the best ever enjoyed by the "old boys."

H. M. Taylor, of Carlisle, who is secretary of the Morgan's Men Association has sent out notice to all Morgan men to assemble at the Bath County resort in September for the three days of the reunion. Camp fires will be lighted and the days of the early sixties will be the chief theme of conversation and addresses.

It is expected that General Basil W. Duke, of Louisville, who succeeded General Morgan as leader of his gallant brigade, will attend the reunion this year and make a speech to his former followers.

Reduced rates will be offered on all Kentucky railways to Olympia, and the hotel management there will give the former Confederates the benefit of cheap rates.

PERSONALS FROM THE ABERDEEN GRETNA GREEN.

Mrs. Lynne Herndon and daughter, Lynne arrived last week on a visit to her parents, P. N. and Mrs. Bradford. Frank Mock and son Harold, of Chicago, last Sunday, joined his wife and daughter, who are visiting relatives here.

John Jacobs and wife and Cecil Jacobs, left Sunday for their Dayton, Ohio, home, after a pleasant visit with relatives here.

Woodruff and Hugh Clark, of Bellevue, Ky., who have been visiting their grandparents, W. H. and Mrs. Clark the past two months returned to their home last Monday.

Jesse Boswell and wife, of Huntington, W. Va., and Foster Boswell, wife and child of Columbus, Ohio, returned to their homes Sunday after a pleasant visit to their parents here, A. T. and Mrs. Boswell.

WAR ABROAD BRINGS CHEAPER

Live hogs have declined from 40 to 60 cents per 100 pounds within the past three days, and dealers say that a further break seems inevitable. With the live-stock market on the down grade, Maysville consumers of meat will soon derive some benefit from the war in Europe, as shipments to foreign countries are almost impossible, and what is raised in the United States will be used for domestic consumption. Unsettled conditions abroad have stopped exports of lard, ribs and provisions of all kinds, and some sensational declines in prices for such products have developed within the past few days. The break in live stock prices as yet has had no influence on the retail markets, but from present indications fresh meats will soon be lower.

RAIN OR SHINE HE BEATS THE BIRDS

THE FARM BOYS OF KENTUCKY

Distinction and a Delight to Represent County at State Fair

FUTURE "BONE AND SINEW"

Of a Great State Counting the Days Between Now and the Encampment To Be Held on Fair Grounds—Competitive Examinations.

The future "bone and sinew" of the state, the farm boys of Kentucky, are already counting the days between now and the encampment to be held at the Kentucky State Fair, September 14-19.

This annual encampment vies in the estimation of the youngsters with even the red-letter epochs, Christmas and the Fourth of July, and all over the state there are myriads of farm boys with hearts filled with eager hope that the competitive examinations by which they are selected will win for them the honor of being chosen as delegates to represent their particular county.

Application blanks for this competition are mailed out by and are to be returned to State Fair Secretary J. L. Dent by or before August 1. The only stipulations made in this contest are that the boy be engaged in active farm work, between the ages of 15 and 18 years, and of good moral character.

Any boy who has been enrolled in a college of agriculture is, of course, barred.

The successful applicants will be selected by an examining committee

in the United States, who have made annual trips to Paris to see the latest in clothes, etc., have been forced to abandon the journey. This means that American dressmakers must design their own

wares this year.

WET AND DRY ELECTION IN BOURBON.

Park, Ky., August 6.—In the Bourbon county court Judge C. A. McMillan called a prohibition election in the county for September 28, at the request of the "dry" who two weeks ago filed a petition signed by 1,734 voters.

The flags on all the United States Government Buildings throughout the world will be at half mast the day of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's funeral.

The boys, during their encampment at the Fair, are regarded as guests and wards of the management and every thing possible is done to make their trip a memorable one, as well as of inestimable benefit to them from an educational viewpoint. They are taken on tours through the Fair, where they enjoy lectures by authorities on various subjects of agricultural and mechanical science, are taken on excursions through the industries and show places of the city, and are furnished with every comfort and amusement possible.

It will be optional with the farm boys of this year's camp as to which class they will enter in the judging contests, and two handsome gold watches have been donated by W. A. Burnett, of the Bourbon Stock Yards, as prizes for the winners in both the dairy cattle and beef judging contests.

Medicines patched me up for awhile but then I would get worse again. Finally, my husband decided he wanted me to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, so he bought me a bottle and I began using it. It did me good than all the medicines I had taken.

I have induced many of my friends to try Cardui, and they all say they have been benefited by its use. There never has been, and never will be, a medicine to compare with Cardui. I believe it is a good medicine for all women troubles.

For over 50 years, Cardui has been relieving woman's sufferings and building weak women up to health and strength.

If you are a woman, give it a fair trial. It should surely help you, as it has a woman.

Get a bottle of Cardui to-day.

WEBSITE: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Laddie Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case And 64-page book "Home Treatment for Women," in plain wrapper, N.C. 1928

DRUGSTORE: 124 E. Third St., Chattanooga, Tenn., office 512, residence 5, office hours, 10 to 12, 1 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m. Sundays by appointment only.

W. W. WILCOX, Agent.

BAN ON PAPER PULP

St. Lawrence River East of Montreal To Be Mined, Is Announcement.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Paper manufacturers in the United States, importing pulp wood from Lower Canada by shiploads, have been notified that unless special permission is granted the service will be suspended until after the war, as it is said to be the purpose of the Dominion government to stop all vessel traffic in the St. Lawrence river east of Montreal and plant mines in the river.

WAR HITS PARIS FASHIONS.

New York.—One of the phases of the European war that especially affects the women of America is the fact that with France in the military field her modistes and gownmakers have no time to design new fashions. Acting on this, it is estimated that over 1,000 dressmakers in the United States, who have made annual trips to Paris to see the latest in clothes, etc., have been forced to abandon the journey. This means that American dressmakers must design their own

wares this year.

Transfer and General Hauling. We make a specialty of large contracts.

Office and barn 130 East Second street. Phones 145 and 228.

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